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ABSTRACT

Statistical information about children in the state of Virginia is provided in this summary. Contents are organized under the following general headings: (1) family characteristics; (2) child care; (3) health; (4) schooling; (5) exceptional children; and (6) stress. Subcategories in each area are too numerous to list in their entirety. A sense of their character can be gained from those concerning child care and schooling. Child care information concerns child care needs, day care options, licensing, family day care, child care centers, family day care systems, age distribution, availability of day care, Title XX day care, child care food programs, child care tax credits, and Head Start. Schooling data report on enrollment and achievement, competency tests, drop-outs, graduates' continuing education, state aid to localities, per-pupil expenditure, teachers, teacher-pupil ratios, teachers' salaries, English as a second language, education for handicapped children, education for gifted children, guidance counseling, Chapter I, and school textbooks. Appendices indicate planning districts, child population by planning district, social services regions, health districts, and health systems agencies. (RH)

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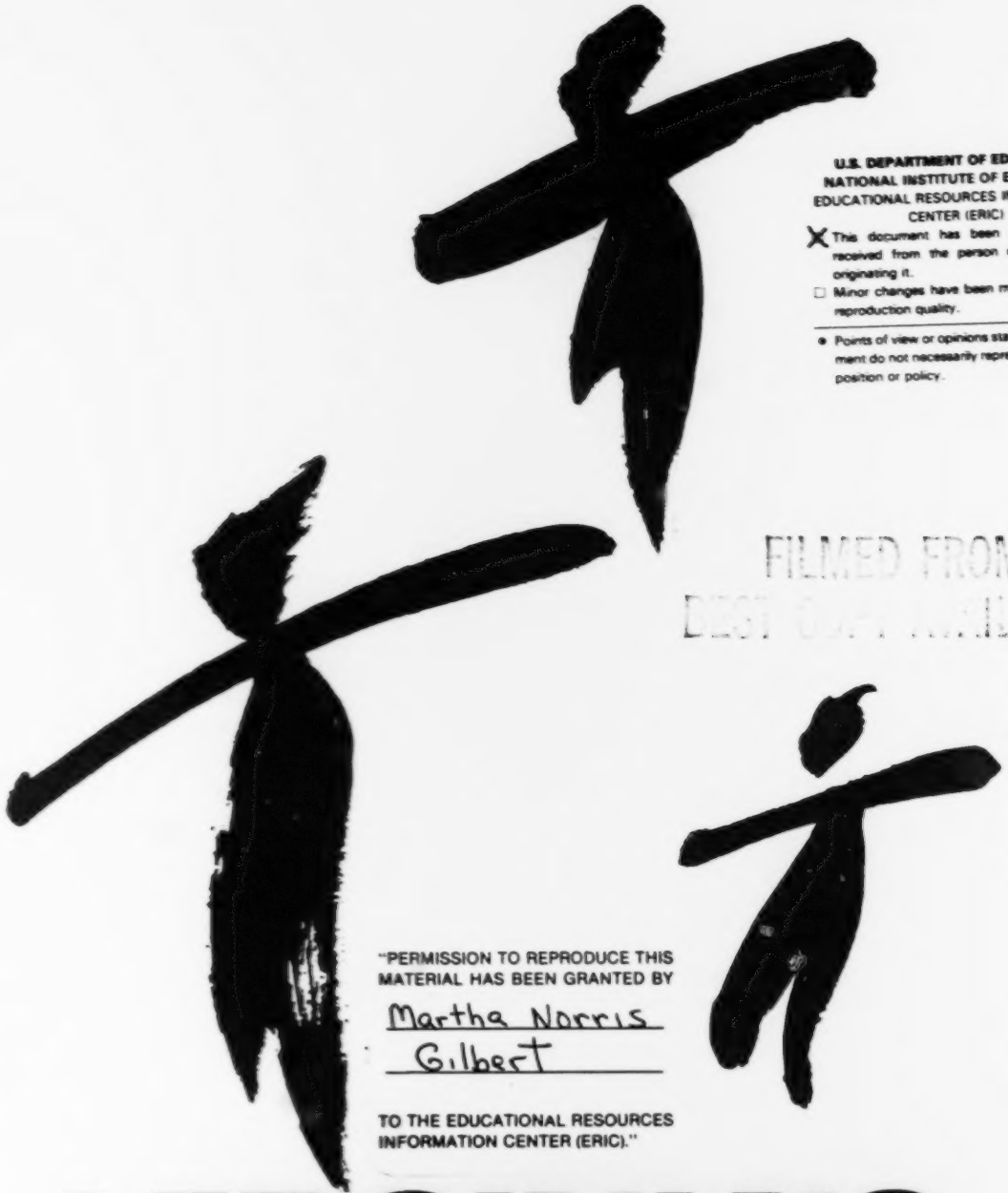

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VIRGINIA'S CHILDREN

A Statistical Summary

The Division for Children is mandated to provide information on the problems and needs of Virginia's children to decision makers, agencies and organizations that provide services to children, professionals who work with children, and other citizens. Virginia's Children: A Statistical Summary serves as part of the agency's response to its mandate.

We hope that this publication will be a useful resource to you in your planning, coordinating, and advocacy efforts.

As with all serious undertakings, this summary has been accomplished with the assistance of numerous persons whom we wish to acknowledge and to whom we wish to extend our most sincere thanks. The primary author of this document is Betty Flint of the staff of the Division for Children

We thank the following departments for their cooperation in contributing data to this effort.

Virginia Department of Health
Virginia Department of Social Services

Virginia Department of Corrections
Virginia Employment Commission
Governor's Employment and Training Division
Virginia Department of State Police
Virginia Department of Education
Virginia Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
Virginia Department of Planning and Budget
Virginia Department of Taxation
Virginia Department of Rehabilitative Services
Virginia Department for the Visually Handicapped
United States Department of Agriculture—Food and Nutrition Service

*The data in this document has been checked and verified numerous times. However, some errors are inevitable in processing such a volume of figures. We urge our readers to consult primary sources whenever possible.

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VIRGINIA'S CHILDREN

A Statistical Summary

1

Family Characteristics:
in what environments do children grow?

Family Characteristics

The most recent projections indicate that there are 1,854,723 children (0-21 years old) in Virginia

	Total	White	Non-White
0-5 years	478,753	351,421	127,332
0-18 years	1,542,855	1,143,025	399,830
0-21 years	1,854,723	1,379,557	475,166

Source: Department of Planning and Budget, Population Projections for July 1985

According to the 1980 Census, there are 1,404,745 families in Virginia. 776,948 of these families have related children under 18.

Source: 1980 Census of Population, General Characteristics, Virginia, U.S. Department of Commerce

Total Population

According to the 1980 Census, Virginia has a total population of 5,346,818 persons.

Of this total population, 4,229,798 are white, 1,008,668 are black, 79,868 are of Spanish origin and 28,474 are "other"

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Virginia, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

The 1985 total projected population for Virginia is 5,673,200. This represents a 1.2% average annual rate of change between 1980 and 1985.

Source: Virginia Population Projections 2000, Virginia Department of Planning and Budget, January 1983

Income

In 1983, the median family income for Virginians was $20,018. The median household income was $17,475. (This figure varies greatly throughout the state.)

Source: Virginia Department of Planning and Budget, February 1983

Per Capita Income in Virginia's Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)* 1982

Metropolitan Area	Per Capita Income
Charlottesville, VA	10,167
Danville, VA	8,128
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol,TN-VA	8,404
Lynchburg,VA	9,330
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA	10,491
Richmond-Petersburg, VA	11,963
Roanoke, VA	10,391
Washington,DC-MD-VA	14,960

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, April 1984

*The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities whch have a high degree of economic and social integration within that nucleus. The Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by federal agencies in the production, analysis and publication of data on metropolitan areas.

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Virginia, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

The county in Virginia with the highest per capita personal income in 1982 was Arlington ($18,765). The county with the lowest per capita income was Carroll ($5,895).

The city with the highest per capita personal income in Virginia in 1982 was Falls Church ($19,909). The city with the lowest per capita income was Buena Vista ($7,615).

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, April 1984

The cost of living figures for eight metropolitan regions in Virginia indicate that prices vary throughout the state. Prices are highest, by far, in Northern Virginia. The relative consumer price indices for 1984 are as follows:

Metropolitan Area	% of Statewide Average Cost of Living*
Northern VA	117%
Charlottesville	104%
Norfolk-VA Beach-Portsmouth	104%
Richmond	101%
Newport News-Hampton	101%
Roanoke	95%
Lynchburg	93%
Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell	93%

*Average for all areas = 100%

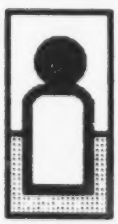
Source: "Consumer Price Indicators for Virginia Metropolitan Areas," Relative Consumer Price Indices, Eleanor G. May, Revised 1984

Population In Poverty

According to the 1980 Census, 611,310 (11.8%) of the people in Virginia were living below the poverty level.

The 1980 Census revealed that 128,974 (9.2%) of the families in Virginia lived below the poverty level. 93,314 families with related children under 18* were living below the poverty level.

*All people under 18 regardless of marital status related to householder by birth, marriage or adoption, except householder's spouse.



The number of Virginia children living below the poverty level, according to the 1980 Census, was 215,930. This represents 15% of the total number of children under 18.

There were 113,935 children under 18 living in female-headed households with no husband present, who were below the poverty level. This represents nearly one-half of the children living in female-headed households.

Source: 1980 Census of Population, "General Social and Economic Characteristics for Virginia," U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Female-headed households in the state rose 50% from 1970 to 1980. Current estimates are that by the year 2000, one in every four households will be female-headed. These households tend to have significantly lower incomes than the traditional two-parent family.

Source: Towards a New Dominion: Choices for Virginians, Report of the Governor's Commission on Virginia's Future, December, 1984

Population Projections

Population projections for Virginia indicate that between 1980 and 2000, there will be an increase of 1,304,900 persons which represents a 24.4% population increase.

Birth rates are projected to increase slightly from 1979-1981 levels by the year 2000.

The portion of Virginia's population in the 20-64 and 65-and-over age groups will increase, while the portion in the 0-19 age group will decline by the year 2000.

By the year 2000, Virginia will experience a slight increase in school-aged population (5 to 19).

Source: Virginia Population Projections 2000, Virginia Department of Planning and Budget, Research Section, January, 1983

Marriages, Divorces

61,858 marriages were performed in Virginia in 1983, a rate of 11.2 per 1,000 population.

32,020 (51.8%) were first marriages for both parties.

In 1983, 25,482 divorces were finalized for Virginians, a rate of 4.6 per 1,000.

Children under 18 were involved in 49.3% of all divorces. 20,283 children were involved.

Both bride and groom were seventeen years old or younger in 241 marriages in 1983. In 2,867 marriages, the bride was 17 or younger, as compared to 398 marriages where the groom was 17 or younger.

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Center for Vital Statistics, December, 1984

Foster Care: Children Entering Care

1,664 children entered foster care in 1983-84, a decrease of 5% from 1982-83. 50% of these children were female, 50% male. 63% were white and 37% were non-white.

For children entering foster care in 83-84, the legal basis for custody was:

- **for 47.6%, abuse and neglect**
- **for 18.1%, an entrustment agreement**
- **for 16.6%, children in need of services**
- **for 11.8%, by parental request**
- **for 4.5%, deliquency**
- **for 1.4%, cannot be determined**

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Foster Care Services July 1983-June 1984

Children in Care *

In June 1984, 6,408 children lived in foster care.

In June 1984, of the children in foster care, 53.4% were male and 46.6% female. Fifty-four percent of these children (3,436) were 13 years of age or older.

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Foster Care Services July 1983-June 1984

*** Data for children in care is reported for children in care during last quarter only (April, May, June).**

The legal basis of custody for children in foster care in June1984 was:

for 60%, abuse and neglect
for 17%, parental request
for 12%, children in need of services
for 7%, an entrustment agreement
for 3%, deliquency
for 1%, cannot be determined

For children in care in June 1984, the average length of time in care was 4.6 years.

Children in foster care in June 1984* had the following placements:

51% were in regular foster homes with non-relatives
13% were in residential institutions
12% were in permanent foster homes
7% had been returned to their own homes, but were still in the custody of the Department of Social Services
6% were in adoptive homes
4% were in foster homes with relatives
3% were in other unidentified placements
2% were in emergency short-term shelter homes
1% were in independent living situations
.6% were runaways
.2% were in their own homes, awaiting placements

*Data for last quarter only.

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Foster Care Services July 1983-June 1984

Foster care families are reimbursed according to the ages of children for whom they care:

0-4 years old	$134.00/month (per child)
5-12 years old	$169.00/month (per child)
13+ years old	$214.00/month (per child)

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Foster Care Services July 1983-June 1984

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Children Leaving Care

2,832 children left foster care in 1983-84. 49.1% were male, and 50.9% were female. 61.4% were white, and 38.6% non-white.

49.1% of children leaving foster care in 1983-84 were over 13 years of age. 24.3% were 5-12 years old, 22.0% were 1-4 years old, and 4.6% were younger than one year old.

Of the children who left foster care:

44% were returned to their parents' custody
19% were emancipated
12% had adoptions finalized
11% custody to relatives
5% custody granted to previous custodian
4% other
3% committed to Department of Corrections
1% marriage
1% death

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Foster Care Services July 1983-June 1984

Adoptions

During the 1983-84 fiscal year, 2,889 children were adopted: 348 of the children adopted had been in foster care. Most children adopted out of foster care were between one and five years old (205 or 58%).

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Adoption Reports and Resources Information System

Subsidized Adoptions

80 of 124 local welfare agencies use the subsidy in initiating adoptions. In 1984, subsidies were approved for 92 children. Altogether, 639 special needs children were in adoptive families who received subsidies in 1983-84.

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The average monthly subsidy for these special needs children was $195.68.

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Virginia Client Information System and Bureau of Fiscal Management

Aid to Dependent Children

The Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program gives income assistance to poor families on behalf of their dependent child(ren). In order for a family to be eligible, one parent must be dead, disabled or absent. In Virginia, a poor family where both parents are present is not eligible for help unless one parent is totally disabled.

In June 1984, approximately 57,490 households were helped with ADC financial assistance. These households included 101,004 children.

The average household receiving assistance from ADC in June 1984 had 2.6 persons and received $226.77 per month.

The average amount of ADC assistance per person monthly is $86.33. Amounts of assistance, however vary considerably around the state--in June 1984, the highest level of monthly assistance was available in Colonial Heights ($115.62) and the lowest was available in Norton City ($71.54).

ADC benefits in Virginia vary, in part, according to three groupings of Virginia localities which were formed on the basis of shelter cost differences. For example, an ADC eligible family of 3 might receive up to $245 a month in Floyd County (Group 1) up to $269 a month in Henrico County (Group II) or up to $327 a month in Fairfax County (Group III). Regardless of family size, the maximum ADC grant is: for Group I, $372; for Group II, $402, and for Group III, $478.

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Quarterly Report, June 1984

In June 1982, the average ADC benefit per person nationally was $102. For Virginia, the average ADC benefit per person was $85.14. In June 1982, Virginia ranked 24th in the level of ADC benefits.

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Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Quarterly Public Assistance Statistics. April-June 1982

Emergency Assistance to Families with Needy Children (EA)

The Emergency Assistance program provides a money payment for ADC-eligible low-income families in emergency situations.

In June 1984, 15 persons in 5 emergency cases were helped through this program. This assisted 9 children and 6 adults.

The average amount of assistance per family was $243.12, a one time-payment.

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Quarterly Report, June 1984

Title XX

Title XX of the Social Security Act of 1974 provides funds to pay for delivery of social services. The goals of Title XX are:

1) to help people become self-supporting
2) to assist people in becoming self-sufficient
3) to prevent or remedy neglect or abuse of children and adults
4) to reduce or prevent unnecessary placements in institutions, and,
5) to secure institutional placements where appropriate

Title XX services are available to: families receiving ADC or Supplemental Security Income, families with low incomes, families in special categories (for example, Indo-Chinese refugees). For certain services, all families are eligible without regard to income.

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Title XX Services to Children (i)

	1981-82 Children Helped	1982-83 (ii) Children Helped	Estimated (iii) July- Dec. 1983 Children Helped
Adoption	2,260	1,768	876
Alcohol Services	2	–	2
Alternative Living Arrangements	45	45	45
Counseling and Treatment	313	322	127
Court Services	3,382	2,697	871
Day Care–Child	5,089	2,307	2,301
Day Care– Developmental	32	15	15
Drug Services	6	3	1
Education and Training	895	754	365
Emergency Needs	936	1,081	580
Employment	499	220	46
EPSDT	15,019	12,245	2,977
Family & Personal Adjustment	3,686	3,872	1,834
Family Planning	28,278	247	3,092
Foster Care	15,364	12,009	7,560
Health Related	3,171	2,115	1,099
Homemaker	116	106	64
Housing	283	296	128
Legal Services	56	53	12
Nutrition Related	96	64	61
Protective Services	26,951	26,447	11,877
Services to Disabled	68	121	59
Socialization and Recreation	1,025	997	546
Transportation	1,854	1,520	577
Total	109,426	69,304	35,115

(i) These figures do not indicate the extent of services rendered to a child; to be counted, a child might have

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received a one-time service or have been served continuously throughout the year.

(ii) Beginning in January 1984, reports of services delivered no longer distinguished between adults and children.

(iii) Does not include persons receiving services under State Agency Contracts with the Virginia Department of Health.

Source: Report on Social Services Provided to Primary Recipients and Report on Day Care Services provided to Children were sent by Virginia Department of Social Services to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

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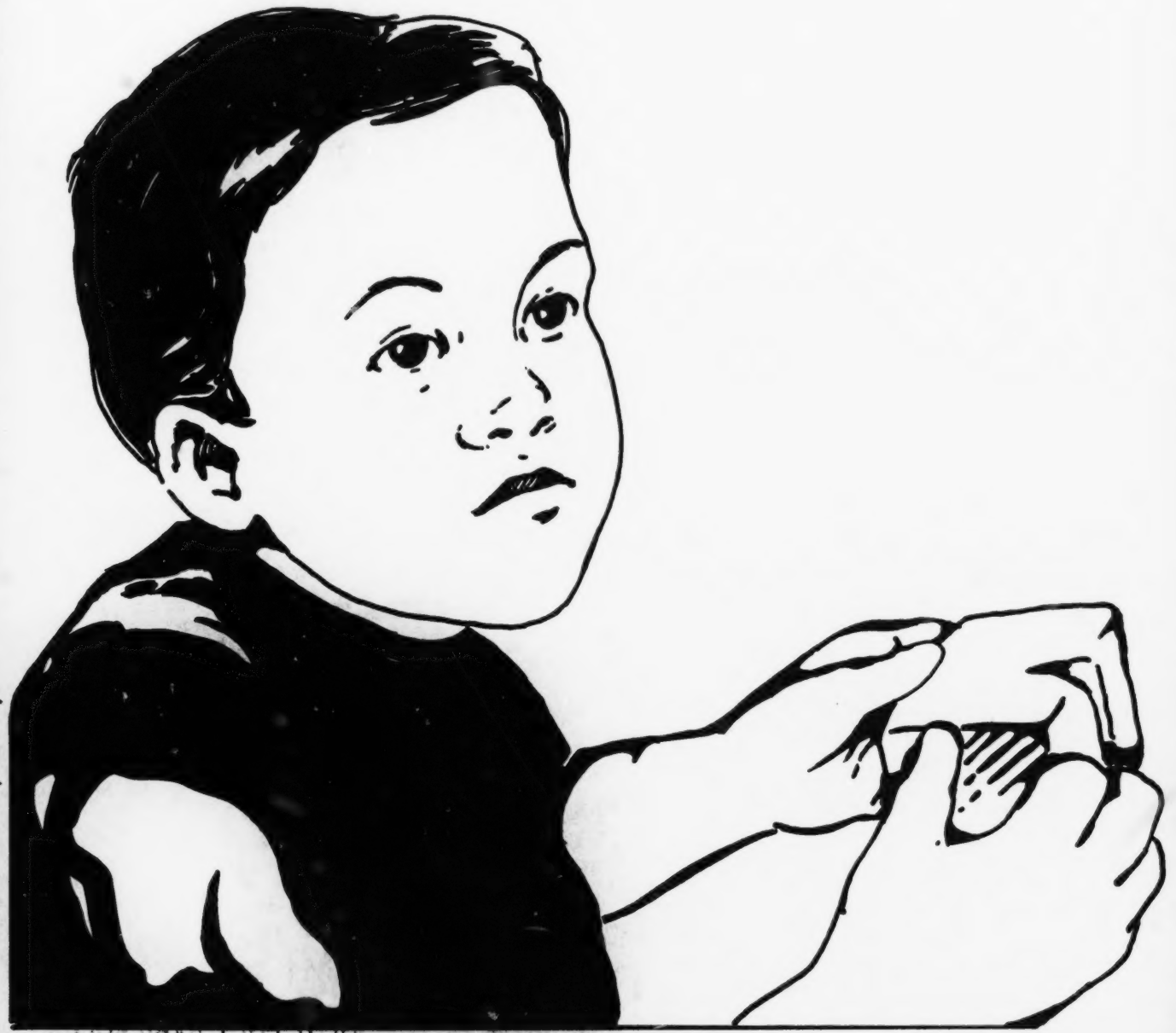
Child Care:
who's taking care of the children?



Child Care

The rapid influx of women into the labor force and the growing number of single parent families and families with two working parents, have created a tremendous need for child day care services, both across the nation and in Virginia. A variety of child care alternatives have been developed to meet this need and also, offer a safe, stimulating, and nurturing environment for children.

In Virginia, the number of mothers in the labor force has markedly increased since 1970. In 1970, only 33.8% of the mothers with children under six, and 50.3% of mothers with children over six years of age were in the labor force. According to the 1980 Census, 49.8% of mothers with children under six and 62.9% of mothers with children over six were working outside the home.

Across the different regions of the state, percentages of mothers of young children in the labor force vary considerably. Southwest has the lowest percentage of mothers with children under six in the labor force (i.e., 35.7%). The Lynchburg region has the highest percentage of mothers with children under six (i.e., 58.3%) in the labor force.

Labor force participation of mothers with children over six varies similarly across the state. The following table displays the labor force participation of mothers in the seven Department of Social Services regions.

Region	Mothers With Children Under 6 in Labor Force	Mothers With Children Aged 6-17 in Labor Force
Richmond	54.63%	68.35%
Roanoke	54.44%	52.29%
Valley	53.45%	66.20%
Tidewater	46.47%	63.33%
Southwest	35.68%	49.35%
Lynchburg	58.29%	68.63%
Northern VA	49.94%	67.25%

Source: Child Day Care Report, Virginia Division for Children, February 1984

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Day Care Options

Day care is available in a variety of forms:

Family Day Care Home- A private home which provides day care for more than five but less than ten children.
Day Care Center- A facility which provides day care for ten or more children.
In-Home Care- Regular arrangements for child day care in the child's own home.
Extended Day Care- Care for school aged children before and/or after the regular school day.
Headstart Programs- Federally-funded preschool program for children of economically disadvantaged families.
"Drop-In" Center- A facility which provides care for children on an intermittent basis, for part of a day.

Research indicates that the majority of children of working parents are cared for in informal, unregulated arrangements. Such arrangements would include unlicensed family day care homes, or baby sitters in the child's own home.

Day care programs operated on the premises of hospitals and military bases are not subject to licensure by the Department of Social Services. In addition, some day care centers operated by churches may opt to be exempt from licensure. Extended day programs operated on school premises have not been perceived as offering day care services and are not licensed by the Department of Social Services, although they are regulated by the municipality.

Licensing

Virginia requires licensing of day care homes and centers in the following circumstances:

1.) In a family day care home where more than five children are cared for, minimum standards for licensed family day care homes must be met. (All family day care homes providing care to five or fewer children must meet minimum certification standards if the care is purchased through Title XX, by the Department of Social Services)

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2.) In a family day care home where ten or more children are cared for, minimum standards for licensed child care centers must be met.

3.) In a child care center (which is not a private family home) regardless of the number of children cared for, minimum standards for licensed child care centers must be met.

Family Day Care

In Virginia, there are approximately 179 licensed* family day care homes, with an estimated capacity of 1,541 children.

Region	Number	Capacity
Richmond	31	268
Roanoke	41	354
Valley	20	195
Tidewater	51	432
Southwest	5	35
Lynchburg	5	43
Northern VA	26	214
Total	179	1,541

*This figure only includes those homes licensed by the State Department of Social Services.

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Division of Licensing Programs, March 1985

Child Care Centers

In Virginia, there are approximately 727 child care centers, with an estimated capacity of 54,957 children.

Region	Centers	Capacity
Richmond	146	12,799
Roanoke	71	5,210
Valley	42	2,261
Tidewater	185	14,536
Southwest	44	1,401
Lynchburg	31	1,944
Northern VA	208	16,806
Total	727	54,957

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*Note: Some centers do not operate at capacity. Some areas have no child care centers.

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Division of Licensing Programs, March 1985

Family Day Care Systems

Presently, there are 8 Family Day Care Systems in Virginia with a capacity of 1,405 children.

Region	Number	Capacity
Richmond	1	160
Roanoke	0	0
Valley	0	0
Tidewater	1	650
Southwest	0	0
Lynchburg	0	0
Northern VA	6	595
Total	8	1,405

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Division of Licensing Programs, March 1985

Age Distribution

The Division for Children conducted a statewide survey of a sample of licensed and regulated group day care arrangements. The following chart presents the percentage of children in licensed and regulated day care by age group and type of care.

Type of Care	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.-- under 2	2 yrs.-- 5 yrs.	over 5 yrs under 12	12 yr. & over	All Ages
Center	1.79	2.20	50 19	45.73	.09	94.07
Home	10.36	15.29	50.00	24.09	.26	2.85
System	27.89	43.75	14 42	13.94	--	3.08
All Types of Care	2.77	3.78	49.15	44.21	.09	

Source: Child Day Care Report, Virginia Division for Children, February 1984

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Availability of Day Care

It can be estimated from the 1980 census data that over 600,000 Virginia children have working mothers. It can be assumed that the mothers and families of the approximately 600,000 children are faced with the necessity of making some type of child day care arrangements. About one-fifth of these children are two years of age or younger. More than half are in the school-age range.

An undetermined number of children of working parents are receiving informal, unregulated care -- some in unsatisfactory settings. Although the Division was unable to survey these day care settings, some estimates can be made based upon prior research findings. If half of the children of working parents are cared for in unpaid arrangements as researchers have postulated, 300,000 children may be receiving care from friends, siblings, parents, or other relatives, gratis. Some of these children are left unattended while their parents work. The approximately 240,000 children not cared for in licensed family day care systems, homes, centers, or unpaid arrangements are likely to be receiving various types of paid child care. If 45% of the families using day care in Virginia use family homes, over 130,000 could be cared for in unlicensed homes. While some of these children may be in family day care homes regulated by Title XX certification standards, the majority are not. The remaining children may be receiving services provided in their own homes, by sitters, or out-of-home in preschool educational settings or drop-in centers unregulated by the Department of Social Services.

Note: Approximately 60,000 licensed day care slots are available in Virginia.

Source: Child Day Care Report, Virginia Division for Children, February 1984

Title XX Day Care

Title XX has been an important source of funds for day care services to low income families.

This major funding source for child day care for Virginia's poor has been greatly reduced from the funding levels of 1980-81 due to massive cuts to Title XX.

Actual expenditures for the service of child day care (purchase as well as cost to administer the service) were

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$8,391,180 in 1981-82. Expenditures dropped to $6,703,311 in 1982-83 and dropped further to $6,343,829 in 1983-84.

Funding for child day care by the Virginia Department of Social Services was higher in 1983-84 than it would otherwise have been due to over $500,000 spent in local only funding by a few localities to supplement Title XX, and over $250,000 in one year only 100% Federal funds connected with the Jobs Bill.

The total spent for purchased day care services (actual purchase of day care for eligible children) decreased by 62% between 1980-81 and 1983-84 from $7,314,162 to $2,759,186.

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Published Title XX plans for Virginia

Child Care Food Program

The Child Care Food Program was established to provide federal assistance to approved child care facilities so that nutritious meals could be served to preschool and school-age children.

For federal fiscal year 1984, 239 child care centers were reimbursed $2,606,513 for 5,558,272 meals and supplements.

For federal fiscal year 1984, 1,573 family day care homes received $3,181,567 in reimbursement for meals and administrative funds to sponsors for a total of 4,533,670 meals and supplements.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, January 1985

Child Care Tax Credits

Parents with employment-related child care expenses may receive a tax credit on their federal income taxes and a deduction on their state income taxes.

For tax year 1982, approximately 538,771 state income tax returns were filed which claimed $143, 452,477 in

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child care tax deductions. The average credit received was $266.26.

Source: Virginia Department of Taxation, Child Care Deductions for 1982, January 12, 1984

On January 1, 1982, changes in the child care deduction at both the federal and state levels became effective. These changes increase the ceiling on allowable expenses, adjust the percentage of tax credit according to income (for federal taxes), and allow a deduction for actual amount spent (for state taxes).

Source: Child Care, newsletter of the Fairfax County Office for Children, January 1982, Issue Number 58

Headstart

Headstart is a comprehensive preschool program that provides educational, medical, nutritional, and social services for children, largely from low income families. Ten percent of Headstart enrollment slots are made available to handicapped children.

Approximately 4,979 children in Virginia were enrolled in Headstart programs on September 30, 1984, as compared to 4,334 children enrolled on September 30, 1983.

Source: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration of Children, Youth and Families, Office of Human Development Services, November 1984

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Health:
how healthy are our children?

Needs of Infants and Mothers

Approximately 80,000 babies are born every year in Virginia. An important part of a healthy pregnancy for both mother and child is *prenatal care* and good nutrition, initiated early in the pregnancy and consistently sought throughout the pregnancy. Mothers who have had no prenatal care are three times more likely to give birth to infants with low birth weight, which is associated with almost 2/3 of all infant deaths and which substantially increases the likelihood of birth defects.

Source: State Health Plan, 1980-84, Virginia Department of Health, July 1980

Prenatal care is critical to infant health but . . .

Of women giving birth in 1983, 62.6% had made at least the recommended number (11) of prenatal visits; 1,239 women in Virginia saw a doctor only once or not at all.

In 1983, 64,724 women (80.1% of all births) began prenatal care in the first trimester. 2,202 women (2.7% of all births) did not obtain prenatal care until the third trimester and 757 women did not obtain prenatal care at all.

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, 1984

Based on a suggested ratio of one obstetrician/gynecologist for every 11,000 persons, Virginia has an adequate supply of qualified prenatal care physicians. However, these physicians are found primarily in urban areas; consequently, many rural areas (for example, 6 of 7 planning districts in Southwest Virginia) experience shortages of obstetricians.

Source: Physician Manpower Study, Virginia Department of Health, 1980

Problem Pregnancies and Infant Mortality

Minority women are especially "at risk" for problem pregnancies.

In 1983, 7.3% of all births in Virginia were immature (weighed 5 lbs., 8 oz. or less). 5.7% of babies born to white mothers were immature, as compared to 11.9% of babies born to minority mothers.

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, 1984

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Percentage of births less than 2500 grams, 1982:

U.S.	6.8	Virginia	7.2
White	5.6	White	5.6
Black	12.4	Black	12.2

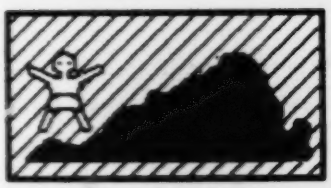
Source: Estimated Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1982, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, National Center for Health Statistics

The mortality rate for infants younger than 28 days in 1983 was 8.6 per 1,000 live births.

White	6.4	Nonwhite	14.8

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, 1984

986 Virginia infants under 1 year of age died in 1983; 53.2% of these infants died as a result of "conditions originating in the perinatal period." Other causes of death include Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, accidents and other illnesses.



Virginia's infant mortality rate is 11.9%--higher than the United States' estimated rate of 10.9. Within the state, some areas are nearly twice as high as the state's rate.

	Total (%)	White (%)	Nonwhite (%)
VA	12.2	9.6	19.8
PD 19	21.5	12.0	13.7
PD 14	20.0	16.4	24.0

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, 1984

Of all Virginia planning districts (PD), in 1983 those with the highest incidence of immature births were:

	Total (%)	White (%)	Nonwhite (%)
VA	7.3	5.7	11.9
PD 14	11.3	7.5	15.4
PD 19	10.6	8.7	12.7

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Planning districts with lowest incidence of immature births were:

	Total (%)	White (%)	Nonwhite (%)
PD 1	5.4	5.4	4.2
PD 8	5.7	5.1	8.6

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, 1984

Teenage Pregnancy

Pregnancy among teenagers is a "special hazard" because of incomplete physical development, the emotional stress of early and unplanned pregnancy, poor diet, and inadequate prenatal care.

Teenage mothers and their infants are dramatically at risk for higher infant mortality, toxemic pregnancy, birth injuries, and other complications.

In 1983, 10,734 babies were born to Virginia teenagers. 234 teenagers giving birth were younger than 15 years.

In Virginia, in 1983, 6,298 pregnant teenagers (58.7%) began prenatal care in the 1st trimester. 949 (8.8%) teenage women did not obtain prenatal care at all or not until the 3rd trimester.

Teenage mothers are less likely than adult mothers to seek necessary prenatal care.

Percentage of Births (%)

Trimester Care Began	Mothers under 15 years	Mothers 15-19 years	All Mothers
None	6.8	2.0	0.9
First	30.8	59.3	80.1
Second	45.3	31.5	15.7
Third	15.4	6.5	2.7
Unknown	1.7	0.7	0.6

Source: Annual Report, Virginia Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, 1984

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In 1983, 8,732 abortions were obtained in Virginia by women 19 and younger—354 were for women 15 and younger.

In fiscal year 1984, 3,961 girls between the ages of 10 and 17 visited local health departments for prenatal care.

Source: Annual Report, Virginia Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, 1984

In 1983, 1,106 immature babies were born to teenage mothers (10.3% of all births to teenagers in Virginia). For births to mothers of all ages, 5,905 immature babies were born (7.3% of all births).

In Virginia, for non-white teenage mothers, the incidence of immature babies is even higher.

	Under 15 years	15-19 years old
Total	17.1	10.2
White	13.6	7.7
Nonwhite	18.3	13.8

Source: Annual Report, Virginia Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, 1984

Needs of Children and Adolescents

Health spending in the United States from all sources, including governmental agencies and private insurance companies averaged $1,459 per person in 1983. This health bill amounted to $355.4 billion for the year, representing 10.8% of the Gross National Product. Health spending rose an average of 13% per year from 1972 to 1982.

Source: Richmond Times Dispatch, October 11, 1984

The list of preventable conditions is long, and includes:

- fetal alcohol syndrome
- tooth decay
- polio
- poisoning
- burns
- pregnancy
- typhoid
- fungal infections (such as ringworm)
- malnutrition
- glaucoma (arrestable)
- amblyopia (lazy eye)
- impetigo
- urinary tract infections

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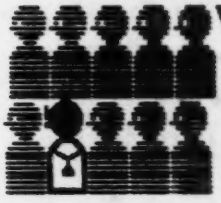
tetanus
diptheria
measles (rubella rubeola)
mumps
whooping cough
rickets
nutritional anemia
drug addition
tuberculosis
deafness resulting from middle ear infections
alienation
isolation
poor self concept
parasitic infections
mental retardation
PKU-Phenylketonouria-outcome--mental retardation
mongolism (Down's syndrome)
encephalitis (inflammation of the brain)
Tay Sachs (90% can be prevented)
venereal disease
birth defects
low birth weight

For children, *prevention* efforts begin with adequate immunization; primary, preventive medical care (which includes programs such as Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment--EPSDT); and good nutrition.

Medical Care

Some areas in Virginia have shortages of both primary care physicians and pediatricians.

50 cities and counties in Virginia are identified as having a critical shortage of primary care physicians. 52 cities and counties are classified as medically underserved.



Virginia has 40 primary care physicians per 100,000 people (or 1 physician for every 2,514 people.)

Source: State Medical and Dental Scholarship Program, Department of Health, 1983

Immunization

A 1982 survey conducted by Virginia's Immunization Program of 1,090 two-year-olds found that 75.9% of these children had completed the basic series of immunizations. In 1981, it had been determined that 76.7% had completed the basic series. (Basic series includes, at a minimum, 3+ DTP, 3+ polio, 1 measles, 1 rubella and 1 mumps immunization.)

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Region	Percent Completing Basic Series-1982
Northwest	78.3
Northern	73.5
Southwest	80.4
Central	75.1
Eastern	73.8
STATE TOTAL	75.9

Most children in Virginia are immunized by private physicians.

Source of Immunization Services (Percentages)

Region	Private Physician	Health Department	Military	Unknown None
Northwest	77.8	22.8	0.0	0.0
Northern	76.8	18.9	3.8	0.5
Southwest	69.3	29.6	0.0	1.1
Central	70.5	26.6	2.3	0.6
Eastern	51.5	38.5	9.2	0.8
STATE TOTAL	66.9	28.2	3.9	0.7

Completion of Basic Series by Source of Service (Percentages)

Region	Private Physician	Health Department	Military
Northwest	80.7	70.0	-
Northern	77.5	54.3	100.0
Southwest	87.8	66.1	-
Central	81.1	60.9	75.0
Eastern	80.6	62.0	91.7
STATE TOTAL	81.5	62.4	91.9

Survey results indicate that for mothers with less than a ninth grade education, only 63.1% of their children had completed the basic series. Mothers with 13 or more years

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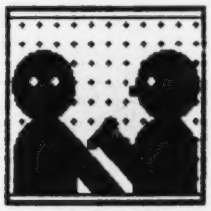
of education had better immunized children with 86.2% completing the basic series.

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Correspondence, February 21, 1983



According to a 1983 survey of children entering school in Virginia, 78,145 (98%) were adequately immunized (3+ DTP, 3+ polio, 1 measles 1 rubella, 1 mumps)

% Adequately Immunized

Region	All Schools	Public Schools	Private Schools
Northwest	98.6	98.6	98.6
Northern	99.0	98.6	99.6
Southwest	98.2	98.2	97.5
Central	96.6	96.7	95.6
Eastern	97.5	97.4	98.3
STATE TOTAL	98.0	97.8	98.8

Source: Student Immunization Status Report Summary for School Enterers, School Year 1983-84, Virginia Department of Health

A new, comprehensive school immunization law became effective July 1, 1983, and mandated immunization documentation for students at all grade levels. A total of 1,057,010 (98.0%) students in public, private and parochial schools and licensed child care centers were adequately immunized (3+ DTP, 3+ polio, 1 measles, 1 rubella, 1 mumps--new students only).

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Number and Percent Adequately Immunized

Region	All Schools	Public Schools	Private Schools	Child Care Centers
Northwest	133,327-98.4	123,048-98.7	7,391-94.6	2,688-94.3
Northern	238,313-98.6	208,974-98.8	18,125-98.7	11,214-95.8
Southwest	234,669-97.8	220,355-97.1	8,862-94.9	5,452-94.3
Central	189,977-97.9	168,262-97.9	13,728-97.5	7,987-97.7
Eastern	260,724-98.1	236,501-98.3	15,584-98.3	8,639-94.4
State Total	1,057,810-98.0	957,140-98.1	63,890-97.3	35,980-95.5

Source: Student Immunization Status Report, Summary, School year 1983-84, Virginia Department of Health

Reported Incidence of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Among Children

In 1983, 106 cases of gonorrhea were reported in children under 10. No cases of syphilis were reported in this age group in 1983.

Age	No. of Cases	% of total
Under 10	106	0.5
10-14	232	1.1
15-19	5,446	25.8
Total	21,122	

Source: Virginia Department of Health, October 1984

Dental Care

37 cities/counties have been identified as having a critical shortage of dentists.

51 cities/counties do not have an active public health dental plan.

Source: Dental Health Manpower Shortage Area Update, November 1984

Causes of Child and Adolescent Accidental Deaths

In 1983, the leading cause of death for Virginia's children and youth aged 1 to 19 years was accidents. *347 children died in accidents. Motor vehicle accidents make up the largest number of fatal accidents, followed by deaths by drowning and in fires.

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In 1983, 201 children aged 0-19 years, were killed in automobile accidents. 19 were 4 years old or younger.

In 1983, 77 children were killed as a result of accidents (largely fires) in their homes. 44 were 4 years old or younger.

9 youths under age 15 and 48 youths age 15-19 years committed suicide in 1983. Another 49 children and youths were victims of homocide.

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Center for Vital Statistics, October 1984

*Note: Virginia's statistics, as the nation's, may be misleading. Until recently, it was assumed that very young children, unable to comprehend death, were incapable of committing suicide. In the April 1984 issue of the American Journal of Psychiatry, Rosenthal and Rosenthal reported a study of preschool children who had attempted suicide. The children's attempts, which included throwing themselves in front of traffic, drowning, poisoning, or setting themselves on fire, would have appeared, if successful, in the "accidental death" category. Among older groups of children, too, many accidental deaths, especially one-vehicle highway fatalities and drug overdoses, may have actually been suicides.

Source: AWARE, Virginia Division for Children, Volume IX Number 2, February 1985

Virginia Medicaid Program

The Medical Assistance Program (known as Medicaid) provides low income persons with necessary medical services they might otherwise have to go without. Currently, Medicaid eligibility is possible for a child born prior to September 30, 1983, only if his/her family is "categorically" eligible for the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program - one parent must be dead, disabled or absent. * For children born after September 30, 1983, and under 5 years of age, there may be Medicaid eligibility even when both parents are in the home.

An estimated 172,000 children were enrolled in Virginia's Medicaid program at some time between July 1983 and July 1984. Of these children, approximately 141,000 received Medicaid-covered health care during the year, with an average annual expenditure of $348.00.

129,154 children and youths less than 21 years of age were enrolled in Medicaid on July 2 1984.

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* Unless the child receives SSI Disability.

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Medical Assistance Program, October 24, 1984

Public Health Services

Thirteen regional child development clinics provided diagnostic services to 2,234 children in fiscal year 1984. 1,027 were new patients.

Family planning clinic services were provided to 34,253 teenagers in calendar year 1983.

15,153 handicapped children received services through the Bureau of Crippled Children's clinics in FY 83.*

Home health services are provided to home-bound patients and helped 215 children 0-19 years in FY 80.**

Dental health services through local health departments provided care to children and youths through 84,371 dental patient visits in FY 84.**

Maternal health clinics at local health departments provided care to 12,062 female adolescents aged 10-20 in FY 84.**

Child health clinics at local health departments provided care to 166,526 children and youths, including 60,619 aged four and younger in FY 84.**

*State Fiscal Year 1983, July 1, 1982-June 30, 1983.

**State Fiscal Year 1984, July 1, 1983-June 30, 1984.

Source: Virginia Department of Health, October 1984

EPSDT

The Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program makes it possible for Medicaid-eligible children to obtain certain types of basic health care, including: regular checkups, immunization, laboratory tests, nutrition checkups, vision and hearing tests, and dental checkups.

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Virginia has made considerable progress in reaching needy children through EPSDT, but...

In fiscal year 1982-83, the EPSDT program statewide screened 60,504 children or 53.6% of those estimated to need and be eligible for a health screening. This represents a decrease of 14.12% over screenings performed in 1981-82.

Twenty of Virginia's 35 health districts screened children at rates above the state average; 15 screened children at rates below the state average. Of those 15 health districts, 10 screened less than 50% of those children estimated to be eligible for an EPSDT screening.

Health Districts Screening Less than 50% of EPSDT-Eligible Children, 81-82

Thomas Jefferson	23.3%
Lenowisco	49.2%
New River	47.1%
Roanoke City	48.6%
Henrico	42.3%
Norfolk	48.9%

In 1982-83, 27,009 (45%) of EPSDT screenings were done by health departments and 33,495 (55%) were done by private physicians. In 1980-81, 64% of screenings were done by health departments and 36% by private physicians.

Source: Annual EPSDT Reports, Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Medical Assistance Program, 1982-83 and 1980-81

The average cost of an EPSDT screening in 1983 was $27.83.

Source: Virginia Department of Health, October 1984

Women, Infants and Children: Toward Good Nutrition

The Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Supplemental Feeding Program provides nutritious food supplements and nutritional counseling to pregnant and postpartum women, their infants, and children up to age 5.

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Of the assistance available through the WIC program, approximately 43% goes to feed children, 34% to feed infants, and 23% to feed pregnant or nursing women.

WIC nutrition assistance provided over the last year is as follows:

	Caseload	Average monthly cost per person
9/83	60,621	$27.85
9/84	65,139	$27.74

WIC currently reaches 42% of the estimated eligible population.

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Public Health Nutrition/WIC Program, October 1984

Nutrition: Food Stamps

The Food Stamp program gives assistance to low-income families and their children in the form of vouchers for purchasing food.

In June 1984, the Food Stamp program helped 150,178 households, consisting of 409,523 persons.

The average amount of food stamp assistance received by a low-income household in June 1984 was $111.09 for the month, or $41.21 per person.

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Quarterly Report, June 1984

Virginia's Food Stamp program reaches only 44% of those estimated to be eligible.

Source: State Health Plan, 1980-84, Virginia Department of Health, July 1980

School Breakfast Program

The School Breakfast Program offers low-cost, nutritious breakfasts to all children in schools or Public Residential Child Care Institutions (RCCIs) which participate in the program. The following chart gives the figures for this program between May 1983 and May 1984.

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	May 1983	May 1984	Change between (Base Month) May 1983 & May 1984
Total number of participating schools & RCCIs	646	646	0
Number of children served daily	55,788	56,730	+942 or 1.7%
Meal totals for month	1,386,478	1,364,253	+57,775 or 4.4%
Full price	157,997	191,713	+33,716 or 21.3%
Reduced price	67,941	74,255	+6,314 or 9.3%
Free	1,088,540	1,098,285	+17,745 or 1.6%

School Lunch Program

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) provides well-balanced (1/3 U.S. R.D.A.), inexpensive lunches to all children in schools or Residential Child Care Institutions which participate in the program.

	May 1983	May 1984	Change between (Base Month) May 1983 & May 1984
Total number of participating schools & RCCIs	1,789	1,774	-15 or -0.8%
Number of children served daily	527,766	533,002	+5,236 or 1.0%
Meal totals for month	12,413,058	12,806,712	+393,654 or 3.2%
Full price	7,868,967	7,687,063	+538,096 or 7.6%
Reduced price	798,861	788,332	-10,529 or -1.7%
Free	4,545,230	4,411,317	-133,913 or -2.9%

Source: Virginia Department of Education, October 1984

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Schooling:
how educated are our children?

Schooling: How Educated Are Our Children?

In Fall 1983, there were 340,637 children in public elementary schools (grades 1-5) and 532,838 pupils enrolled in public secondary schools (grades 6-12).

67,427 children enrolled in public kindergarten in Fall 1983.

Source: Fall Membership in Virginia's Public Schools, 1983-84, Virginia Department of Education, November 1983

After reaching an all time high in 1975-76, public school enrollment dropped to 1,140,050 in 1976-77 and fell to 956,516 by 1982-83.

Source: Annual Report 1982-83, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Virginia Department of Education, March 1984

For the 1983-84 school year in Virginia, 639 private schools had enrollments of 74,802 children. These school enrollments included 15,723 children in private preschools and kindergartens.

Source: Fall Membership of Accredited and Non-Accredited Public Schools, School Session 1982-83, Virginia Department of Education, Management Information System, March 6, 1984

In 1982-83, the number of high school graduates was equal to 75.7% of those who had been in the ninth grade together four years earlier. For 1981-82, this percentage was 74.8%; for 1980-81, 73.2%.

In 1982-83, 60.2% of public high school graduates (39,497) continued their education in colleges or technical schools.

Source: Facing Up - 10, Statistical Data on Virginia Public Schools, Virginia Department of Education, June 1984

According to a Scientific Research Associates Assessment Survey, the average score in Virginia for 11th graders' reading ability in 1983-84 was at the 56th percentile. This means that the average student in Virginia scored higher than 56% of the students in the U.S.

Among Virginia's cities, Poquoson students' reading scores were highest at 69. Scores from Suffolk were lowest at 26.

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Among Virginia's counties, Fairfax County students ranked highest with a Scientific Research Associates score of 73 and Surry County students ranked lowest with an average score of 15.

Source: Facing Up - 18, Statistical Data on Virginia Public Schools, Virginia Department of Education, June 1984

Competency Tests

In February 1984, competency tests in reading and mathematics were administered statewide to approximately 79,800 public school students. These included 66,500 10th grade students, 6,800 11th graders, 900 seniors, and 5,200 students identified as educationally handicapped.

97.5% of the 10th graders passed the reading test; 96.3% passed the math test.

64,473 10th graders took both tests on the March 1983 date. Of these, 95.3% passed both tests, statewide.

Of these 10th grade students, the percentage of those passing the competency tests varied from locality to locality.

Largest % Students Passing		Smallest % Students Passing	
Counties			
Amelia	100.0	Sussex	80.5
Richmond	100.0	Essex	81.8
Lancaster	99.0	Buchanan	85.7
Rappahannock	98.9	Charles City	86.4
Brunswick	98.9	Cumberland	87.0
Loudon	98.8	Greensville	88.2
Cities			
Galax	99.1	Petersburg	88.4
Falls Church	98.2	Roanoke	89.2
Portsmouth	98.2	Alexandria	90.3
Buena Vista	98.1	Bristol & Norton	90.7

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Towns

Cape Charles	100.0	West Point	100.0
Colonial Beach	100.0	Fries	90.2

Source: Virginia Department of Education, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Superintendent's Memo. No. 114, June 13,1984

When tests were introduced in 1978, 82.2% of the 10th grade students passed both tests on the first attempt. In 1983-84, 95.3% of the 10th grade students passed on the first attempt.

Source: Report on Public Education (1983-84), Virginia Board of Education, November 15, 1984

Drop-Outs

For the 1982-83 school year, drop-outs* totaled 4.4% of year-end membership across Virginia. For schools located in cities, the drop-out rate was lowest in Falls Church (1.2%) and highest in Norfolk (12.8%).

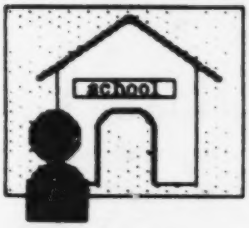
***Drop-outs are pupils who withdrew from school for reasons other than promotion, transfer, death, or graduation and do not enter another school during the school year.**

For schools located in Virginia counties, the drop-out rate in Craig was lowest (1.0%) and highest in Greene County (12.6%).

Source: Facing Up-'83, Statistical Data on Virginia Public Schools, Virginia Department of Education, June 1984

For 1982, Virginia's graduation rate (percent of 9th grade class four years earlier) was 75.0% and the U.S. average was 72.8%.

Source: State Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, January 1984



In Virginia, the drop-out rate for for high school students declined from 5.7% in 1979 to 4.4% in 1983

Source: Report on Public Education (1983-84), Virginia Board of Education, November 15, 1984

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Graduates Continuing Education

During the 1982-83 school year there were 65,571 students graduating from high school in Virginia. Of these graduates, 16.7% continued their education in two year colleges, 35.9% continued to four year colleges, and 7.6% continued in business, trade or technical schools.

Source: Facing Up - 18, Statistical Data on Virginia Public Schools, Virginia Department of Education, June 1984

State Aid to Localities

The formula for determining the state's aid to localities is based upon a calculation of the Composite Index of Local Ability-To-Pay. This composite index is made up of the number of pupils in the jurisdiction and the total population of the jurisdiction. The formula for determining basic aid to localities also considers personal income, taxable retail sales and property values.

Source: Facing Up - 18, Statistical Data on Virginia Public Schools, Virginia Department of Education, June 1984

Per Pupil Expenditure

In its expenditure per pupil for education, Virginia is 12% below the national average. A breakdown of school operating costs shows that Virginia spends less of its budget for administration than 48 other states, but in the portion spent for instruction, it is exceeded by 22 other states.

School Costs as Percent of Total Budget

	Virginia	U.S. Average
Administration	2.2%	3.9%
Instruction	61.9%	61.3%
Transportation	5.2%	4.4%
Plant	12.5%	11.2%
Pupil Service	5.6%	5.6%
Fixed Charges	12.6%	13.6%

Source: Report on Public Education (1983-84), Virginia Board of Education, November 15, 1984

Of the total expenditures for Virginia public schools, 48.6% ($1,218,264,146) comes from local sources, 9.5% ($237,816,232) comes from State Retail Sales and Use Tax,

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34.6% ($866,398,010) comes from the state and 7.3% ($182,955,696) comes from federal funds.

For the 1982-83 school year, the average per pupil expenditure statewide (from federal, state and local sources) was $2,580. For counties, Arlington's per pupil expenditure was highest ($4,537) and the lowest was Wythe County ($1,795).

For cities in Virginia, the per pupil expenditure was highest ($4,741) in Falls Church and lowest in Norton ($1,917). For towns in Virginia, the highest expenditure ($2,711) was in West Point and the lowest was in Fries ($1,658).

Source: Facing Up - 18, Statistical Data on Virginia Public Schools, Virginia Department of Education, June 1984

Teachers

In 1982-83, 60,097 teachers were employed in public elementary and secondary schools.

Source: Annual Report 1982-83, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Virginia Department of Education, March 1984

Teacher-Pupil Ratios

In Virginia's elementary schools, for every elementary school teacher, there are 17 pupils. For every secondary school teacher, there are 14.5 pupils. These teacher-pupil ratios vary considerably around the state.

Cities

	Elementary	Secondary
Highest	21.1 (Va. Beach)	17.3 (Franklin City)
Lowest	10.8 (Charlottesville)	10.2 (Falls Church)

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Counties

	Elementary	Secondary
Highest	22.0 (York)	18.3 (Fairfax)
Lowest	12.9 (Bath)	8.4 (Highland)

Source: Facing Up-'85, Statistical Data on Virginia Public Schools, Virginia Department of Education, June 1984

Projections by the National Center for Education Statistics indicate that the national demand for additional teachers will exceed the supply of new teachers by 11,000 in 1985, by 26,000 in 1986, by 15,000 in 1987 and by 25,000 in 1988. Virginia can be expected to reflect these national projections.

Source: Report on Public Education (1983-84), Virginia Board of Education, November 15, 1984

Teachers' Salaries

In 1982-83, the average salary for Virginia public school teachers was $18,535. This represents a 9% increase over 1981-82 when the average salary was $17,009.

In 1982-83 the average salary for instructional personnel was $19,292, up 8.9% from the $17,720 recorded in 1981-82. Instructional positions include principals, assistant principals, guidance counselors, librarians, teachers, instructional supervisors and visiting teachers.

In Virginia, these salaries vary greatly between localities. For example, the following figures illustrate the variance in these salaries throughout the state.

Counties

	Classroom Teachers	Instructional Personnel
Highest-	(Arlington) $26,521	(Arlington) $27,557
Lowest -	(Highland) $12,621	(Highland) $13,182

Cities & Towns

	Classroom Teachers	Instructional Personnel
Highest-	(Alexandria) $28,461	(Alexandria) $28,880
Lowest-	(Cape Charles) $13,268	(Cape Charles) $13,545

Statewide Average	$18,535	$19,292

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Source: Facing Up-18, Statistical Data on Virginia Public Schools, Virginia Department of Education, June 1984

There is a wide variation among the states in salaries paid public school teachers. According to the latest statistics available from the National Education Association, in 1982-83, Virginia ranked 31st in terms of average salaries paid teachers, even after a 9% increase in teacher salaries from 1981-82.

Source: Report on Public Education (1983-84), Virginia Board of Education, November 15, 1984

English As a Second Language

Based upon a survey conducted during the 1984-85 school year, the Virginia Department of Education estimates that between 9,000 and 10,000 children in Virginia schools have English as a second language.

Among children whose second language was English (ESL), Spanish was the primary language of most. Vietnamese, Cambodian and Korean were the second, third and fourth most common languages of the ESL population. Overall, more than 75 languages are represented in Virginia's school population.

Source: Virginia Department of Education, Foreign Language Service, March 1985

Education for Handicapped Children

The Virginia Department of Education provided services to 120,633 handicapped children in 1983-84. This represents a slight increase over the 118,946 handicapped children served in the previous year.

By far the greatest number of these handicapped children (116,208) were served by public school programs in Virginia. The remaining 3,012 were served in detention homes, hospitals and state institutions.

The largest group of handicapped children served in public school programs were diagnosed "Learning Disabled" (43,298) or "Speech Impaired" (39,740).

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1,413 handicapped students were provided with tuition assistance at private schools.

Source: Report on Public Education (1983-84), Virginia Board of Education, November 15, 1984

Education for Gifted Children

In 1983-84, special programs for gifted and talented students in Virginia reached 74,194 students. This represents an increase of nearly 27% over 1982-83.

In 1983-84, state funds totalling $3,837,338 were paid to school divisions to support programs for the gifted. This represents a 17.3% increase over the funding for these programs in 1982-83.

The number of students enrolled in gifted and talented programs has increased by 65% since 1976. The number of teachers with full or part time responsibility for teaching gifted students has increased by 55% since 1976. The number of guidance counselors who have primary responsibility for gifted students has increased from 83 in 1982 to 334 in 1983.

Source: Report on Public Education (1983-84), Virginia Board of Education, November 15, 1984

Guidance Counseling

For middle and high school students, the estimated ratio of guidance counselors to students is 1 to 340, although the rate varies throughout the state. Presently, there are approximately 160 guidance counselors statewide who work with elementary school students. The number of guidance counselors assigned to elementary schools will increase greatly in 1986-88 when state funded counselors for these students will be provided.

Source: Virginia Department of Education, 1985

Chapter I

Chapter I, formerly Title I, is part of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (ECIA) of 1981. Chapter I was enacted as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (Public Law 97-35). Its purpose is to provide financial assistance to states to help meet the needs of educationally deprived children. Chapter I

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provides for instructional enrichment and remedial activities in reading, mathematics and English language arts.

From 1979-83 Title I/Chapter 1 lost 28,392 students which represents a 25% reduction. Most of the decline occurred during 1981-82 due to a reduction of federal funds allocated to states.

In the 1982-83 school year, 83,389 students were enrolled in Chapter 1 programs in Virginia. Almost 92% of these students were in kindergarten through grade 7.

During 1982-83 Chapter 1 funding in Virginia was $56,514,815.

Normal Curve Equivalent (NCE) scores are calculated to evaluate the effectiveness of Chapter 1 instruction. In this testing, children will score at the same percentile rank on the pre- and post-tests, unless some variable has caused a change in their achievement. Children's achievement in the Chapter 1 program is considered significant if there is a gain of three or more points on the NCE scale.

In the 1982-83 school year, almost all grades met or exceeded the educationally significant level by one or more points on the NCE scale. The following chart shows these gains in reading and mathematics.

Grade	Reading (NCE Gain)	Mathematics (NCE Gain)
2	8.0	7.6
3	6.5	5.5
4	5.0	6.8
5	6.0	6.5
6	4.1	3.7
7	4.4	4.9
8	1.6	3.0
9	4.1	4.0
10	6.6	5.3
11	5.5	3.4
12	4.7	3.3

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Funds for migrant education are also provided by Chapter 1. In 1981-82, 1,099 children were enrolled in migrant programs in Virginia. In 1982-83, the migrant student enrollment totalled 1,571, representing a 30% increase.

Chapter 1 includes funds to provide supplementary educational services for children living in institutions for the neglected or delinquent or in adult correctional institutions.

Source: Chapter 1 in Action, Virginia Evaluation Summary, 1979-83, Virginia Department of Education, July 1984

School Textbooks

Each school board is authorized to establish a system for providing free textbooks or a textbook rental system. Free textbooks are provided to children whose parents are unable to afford them.

Source: Code of Virginia, §22.1-251-252

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Exceptional Children:
who has special needs?

Exceptional Children: Who Has Special Needs?

As of December 1983, the Virginia Department of Education identified 99,609 children, ages 3-21, in Virginia schools who have handicaps.

40,097	children have specific learning disabilities.
30,901	children have speech impediments.
15,321	children are mentally retarded.
6,738	children have serious emotional problems.
2,075	children have multiple handicaps.
724	children are hearing impaired.
660	children have other chronic health impairments.
588	children have orthopedic handicaps.
525	children are visually impaired.
430	children are deaf.
9	children are both deaf and blind.

Source: Report of Handicapped Children Counted in Local Education Agencies, Virginia Department of Education, Division of Special Education, Administration and Finance, December 1, 1983

9,265	children three to five years old have handicaps.
85,829	children and youths six to seventeen years old have handicaps.
4,515	youths eighteen to twenty-one years old have handicaps.

Source: Report of Handicapped Children Counted in Local Education Agencies, Virginia Department of Education, Division of Special Education, Administration and Finance, December 1, 1983

Developmental Disabilities

Public Law 95-602, as amended, the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, defines a developmental disability as:

"a severe, chronic disability of a person which--

(a) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;

(b) is manifested before the person attains age twenty-two;

(c) is likely to continue indefinitely;

(d) results in substantial functional limitation in three or more of the following areas of major life activity:

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self care
receptive and expressive language
learning
mobility
self-direction
capacity for independent living, and
economic self-sufficiency; and

(e) reflects the person's need for a combination and sequence of special interdisciplinary, or generic care, treatment, or other services which are of lifelOng or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated (Section 102(7)).

Virginia adheres to this federal definition of developmental disabilities. This definition stresses that a developmental disability is a severe and chronic condition beginning in childhood, which has a pervasive, substantial impact on a person's ability to function in society and results in a continuous, long-term need for a variety of services.

About 25% of the individuals who are diagnosed developmentally disabled come from families that are below the poverty level.

A higher proportion of Blacks and Native Americans are reported to be developmentally disabled than other ethnic/racial groups.

In general, a somewhat higher proportion of developmentally disabled persons are found in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Estimated General Prevalence Rates for Developmental Disabilities in Virginia

Age Group	DD Prevalence Rates	Virginia Population	DD Population
Preschool* (0-2 years)	3%	221,032	6,639
School Age** (3-17 years)	1.87%	1,253,032	23,431

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Adults (18-64)	1.49%	3,367,180	50,170
Aged (65+ years)	0.5%	505,304	2,526

* Includes infants "at risk" for developmental disabilities.

** The Planning and Implementation Committee of the Virginia Disabilities Planning Council suggests use of the 1.87 prevalence rate for estimating the entire legal school age population age 2-21 years.

Source: Commonwealth of Virginia Developmental Disabilities Three Year State Plan, FY 1984, 1985, and 1986. The State Plan is a joint effort of the Virginia Developmental Disabilities Planning Council and the Virginia Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation.

Estimates of Children Requiring Mental Health Services

An 11.8% prevalence estimate for children requiring mental health services is recommended by Gould, Wunsch-Hitzig and Dohrenewend (1981). For Virginia, the estimated size of subcategories for this population is presented below. These estimates are derived from a study conducted by the Ohio Mental Health Agencies in 1978.*

*National Association of Mental Health Program Directors

	Ohio Prevalence Rates 0-17 Age Group	Estimate Derived for Population of 1.5 Million Children
Psychosis	.23%	3,450
Anxiety Affect Disorders	4.5%	67,500
Conduct Disorder	3.5%	52,500
Multiple Handicapped	.8%	12,000
At Risk	2.4%	37,050
Total		172,500

Source: Virginia Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Children and Youth Services, October, 1984

Rehabilitative Services to Virginia's

To be eligible for rehabilitative services, an individual must have "...a physical or mental disability which...results in a substantial handicap to employment...(and also) a

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Children

reasonable expectation that vocational rehabilitation services may benefit the individual in terms of employability and/or functional independence."

In 1984, the Virginia Department of Rehabilitative Services rehabilitated 4,787 clients at an average cost of $1,685 per client. 775 of these rehabilitated clients were younger than 21 years old.

Source: Public Relations Office, Department of Rehabilitative Services, October, 1984

Services to Visually Handicapped Children

The Department for the Visually Handicapped provides educational and vocational services to Virginia's visually impaired children and youth. Services include direct instruction in Braille, typing, daily living skills, and orientation and mobility; Braille and large print transcriptions of textbooks; low vision evaluations; infant, pre-school, and and multihandicapped developmental instruction; pre-vocational and vocational programs; specially designed and modified equipment for the visually impaired; teaching material; camp for visually impaired children; in-service training for the state's teachers of the visually impaired; and support of the state's public school vision programs.

During 1983-84, the agency served 1,637 visually impaired children and youth.

374	birth through four years
1,180	five through twenty years
83	twenty through twenty-one years

The Virginia Rehabilitation Center for the Blind in Richmond provides an intensive residential program of evaluation and personal, social, and work adjustment training. Of the 197 visually handicapped persons served in 1983-84, 56 were younger than 21 years old.

Source: Annual Report, Virginia Department for the Visually Handicapped, 1983-84

Children in Residential

As of October 1984, 122 children and youths, 5-17 years old, were in state mental health facilities:

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Institutions

Central State Hospital (ages 14-17)	19
DeJarnette Center (ages 5-17)	53
Eastern State Hospital (ages 5-17)	24
Southwestern State Hospital (ages 14-17)	9
Virginia Treatment Center for Children (ages 6-15)	17
	122

As of October, 1984, 514 children and youths (0-21) were in state mental retardation facilities:

Central Virginia Training Center	179
Northern Virginia Training Center	88
Southwestern Training Center	68
Southside Virginia Training Center	131
Southwestern Training Center	48
	514

Source: Virginia Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Children and Youth Services, October 26, 1984

In FY 83-84, school age children received special education services at the following facilities for handicapped persons:

Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Staunton	243
Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Hampton	203
Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center	441
	887

Source: Report on Public Education, Virginia Board of Education, "Summary of Report of Special Education 1983-84," November 15, 1984

From August through October 1983, the Department of Health in cooperation with the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation sent a questionnaire to all facilities in Virginia with licensed psychiatric beds. One purpose of the survey was to determine the number of beds specifically designed for inpatient psychiatric care for children and adolescents. The following table lists the existing child and adolescent inpatient psychiatric facilities by HSA (Health Service Agencies) and planning district.

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	Facility	Location	Current Bed Capacity
STATE TOTAL			998
HSA I			
PD 6	DeJarnette Center for Human Development	Staunton	60
10	David C. Wilson Neuro-psychiatric Hospital	Charlottesville	12*
TOTAL FOR HSA I			72
HSA II			
PD8	Dominion Psychiatric Treatment Center	Falls Church	50
	Graydon Manor of the National Children's Rehabilitation Center	Leesburg	61
	Springwood Psychiatric Institute	Leesburg	15*
TOTAL FOR HSA II			126
HSA III			
PD 3	Southwestern State Hospital	Marion	15
4	St. Albans Psychiatric Hospital	Radford	20
5	Roanoke Valley Psychiatric Center	Salem	50**
TOTAL FOR HSA III			85
HSA IV			
PD 15	Cumberland Hospital	New Kent	84
	Medical College of Virginia	Richmond	8
	Psychiatric Institute of Richmond	Richmond	84
	Westbrook Psychiatric Hospital	Richmond	82

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	Virginia Treatment Center	Richmond	32
19	Poplar Springs Psychiatric Hospital	Petersburg	30
	Central State Hospital	Petersburg	30
TOTAL FOR HSA IV			350
HSA V			
PD 20	Virginia Center for Psychiatry	Norfolk	40
	Virginia Center for Psychiatry	Portsmouth	90
	Tidewater Psychiatric Institute	Virginia Beach	36
	Community Mental Health Center and Psychiatric Institute	Norfolk	55
	Maryview Community Mental Health Center	Portsmouth	12*
21	Peninsula Psychiatric Center	Hampton	20
	Eastern State Hospital	Williamsburg	52
	Colonial Institute for Children and Adolescents	Newport News	60
TOTAL FOR HSA V			365

* Minimum number, can accomodate additional youths as required.

** Includes (COPN) Certificate of Public Need approval for an additional 26 beds.

Source: Child and Adolescent Inpatient Psychiatric Services Questionnaire and COPN Records, Division of Resources Development. From Amendment Number 3 to the Virginia State Health Plan 1980-84

As of the September 1984 quarter, 822 children in foster care lived in residential facilities (e.g. treatment centers, group homes, and boarding schools).

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Virginia Client Information System, January 1985

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Stress:
what's troubling our children?

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Child Abuse

During 1983-84*, there were 42,842 complaints of child abuse, an 18.9% increase over the 36,024 complaints received in 1979-80

Of these complaints, the Virginia Department of Social Services determined that:

19.5% (8,371) were founded
8.6% (3,701) were at risk
71.6% (30,678) were unfounded, and
0.2% (92) were still under investigation

For 1983-84, the major sources of child abuse complaints were:

Friends and Neighbors (7,740 or 18%)
Anonymous (7,604 or 17.7%)
Relatives (4,570 or 10.7%)
Public School Personnel (4,547 or 10.6%)
Parent or Guardian (3,884 or 9%)

25.8% of child abuse complaints by public school personnel were determined to be founded. For sources remaining anonymous, 12.9% of complaints were founded. Of complaints received from friends, neighbors, and relatives, approximately 14.7% were founded.

*State fiscal year, July 1, 1983- June 30, 1984.

Source: Annual Report, Virginia Department of Social Services, Bureau of Child Welfare Services, July 1983- June 1984

Of the children found to have been neglected or abused* 48.0% were male and 52.0% were female. 63% of these children were white, 34% were black and 3% were other minorities.

*Data available for 10,757 children for whom 12,146 complaints were determined to be founded, at risk, or pending.

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11.4% of the children involved in complaints had repeated complaints concerning them.

82.6% of the 1,481 confirmed cases of sexual abuse involved females as victims.

The most frequently reported founded complaints of child abuse or neglect were:

Lack of supervision (4,156 complaints, which affected 34.2% of the children).
Lack of food, clothing or shelter (2,202 complaints, which affected 18.1% of the children).
Bruises or cuts on the child (2,192 complaints, which affected 18.1% of the children).
Emotional neglect (1,900 complaints, which affected 15.6% of the children).

Sixteen children died in 1983-84 as a result of abuse or neglect.

Source: Annual Report, Virginia Department of Social Services, Bureau of Child Welfare Services, July 1983-June 1984

Child Abuse Complaints, 1978-84

Year	Reported	Founded	Unfounded	At Risk
1978-79	33,238	9,568	18,863	4,179
1979-80	36,024	9,474	21,182	4,971
1980-81	36,817	8,403	23,549	4,665
1981-82	39,865	8,230	26,915	4,433
1982-83	40,581	7,844	28,702	3,846
1983-84	42,842.*	8,371	30,678	3,701

*Includes 92 cases under investigation.

Disposition of Cases

In 1983-84, as a result of legal actions taken in the most severe abuse and neglect cases, 520 children were placed in foster care and criminal action was taken against 530 abusers, as compared to 1979-80 when 511 children were placed in foster care and criminal action was taken against 117 abusers.

Source: Annual Report, Virginia Department of Social Services

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Missing Children

On January 22, 1985, over 98% of the 472 unresolved missing children reports involved runaways.

Source: Virginia Crime Information Network, Department of State Police

Running away is usually an escape from problems with families, peers, or school. For some, running away is an escape from physical punishment or sexual abuse at home.

Source: Report of the Division for Children on Missing Children to the General Assembly, Senate Document Number 7, January 1985

Teenage Suicide

Deaths among youth aged 15 to 24 years old have been steadily increasing over the past three decades. Suicides, one of the major causes of death among youth, have more than doubled over the past twenty years. The highest incidence and greatest increase in teenage suicides have occurred among white males.

Suicide has been the second leading cause of death (exceeded only by accidents) among 15 to 24 year olds since 1977.

In 1982 and 1983, suicide of five to fourteen year old children was the third major cause of death (after accidents and malignant neoplasms).

A total of 57 Virginia children took their own lives in 1983. These suicides included nine children from 10 to 14 years of age and forty-eight children from 15 to19 years of age. For each year from 1977 through 1983, the most frequently used method of child suicide was by firearms. Hanging and poisoning were the next most frequent methods of suicide.

Source: AWARE, Virginia Division for Children, Volume IX, Number 2, February 1985, and the Center for Vital Statistics, Virginia Department of Health

Youth Arrests

In 1984, 33,622 arrests of youths seventeen years and younger were made, a 4.6% increase over the 32,073 juvenile arrests made in 1983.

Statewide in 1984, 10.9% of all arrests were of juveniles.

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The Planning Districts with the highest number of juvenile arrests were PD 20 with 9,478 juvenile arrests and PD 8 with 5,257. The Planning Districts with the lowest number of juvenile arrests were PD 22 with 46 juvenile arrests and PD 1 with 83.

In 1984, the greatest number of juvenile arrests were made for larceny. 7,202 juvenile arrests were made for larceny. The next highest number of juvenile detentions were made on runaway charges, with a total of 3,825 juveniles apprehended.

In 1984, 965 juvenile arrests were made for drug related offenses. This is a decrease from the 1,828 juvenile drug arrests made in 1981.

Source: Virginia Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Department of State Police, February 1984

Drug-Related Arrests

In 1983, juvenile arrests for drug-related charges represented only 4.9% of all juvenile arrests. The number of juveniles arrested on drug-related charges varies throughout the state. The greatest number of juvenile drug arrests occurred in Planning District 8 where 259 arrests were made. There were no juvenile drug arrests made in at least three planning districts--PD 13, PD 18 and PD 22.

From 1978-1980, the number of juvenile drug arrests decreased by 5.5%. The number of juvenile drug arrests decreased again between 1982 and 1984. The total drug-related juvenile arrests in 1982 was 1,240 and was 965 in 1984.

Arrests	1978	1980	1982	1984
Drug Sale	266	201	141	84
Drug Possession	1,644	1,575	1,099	881
Total Drug Related	1,880	1,776	1,240	965

Source: Crime in Virginia, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Department of State Police, 1978,1980,1982 and 1984

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Alcohol-Related Arrests

In 1984, 2,827 juvenile arrests were made on alcohol-related charges. Alcohol-related arrests were 8.4% of all juvenile arrests in 1984.

Arrests	1978	1980	1982	1984
Driving while intoxicated	537	790	882	559
Liquor Law	615	985	1,094	1,358
Public Drunkenness	1,323	1,706	1,424	910
Total Alcohol-Related	2,475	3,481	3,400	2,827

Source: Crimes in Virginia, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Department of State Police, 1978, 1980, 1982 and 1984

Child Pornography & Prostitution

Juvenile arrests for prostitution and commercialized vice in Virginia are low. In 1984, 9 juveniles were arrested for such offenses.

Source: Virginia Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Department of State Police, February 1984

Disposition of Cases

In fiscal year 1984, there were 914 youths committed to the care of the Virginia Department of Corrections. On June 30, 1984, these youths were placed in:

Learning Centers--710
Reception and Diagnostic Center--82
Community Youth Homes--41
Private Institutions in-state--77
State Hospitals--4

In fiscal year 1984 there were 13,061 youths under community supervision on June 30. These youths were placed in:

Probation, Aftercare and Counseling	9,838
Families in Counseling	2,028
Community Detention Homes	570
Community Youth Homes	275
Judicial Special Placements	213
Other Special Placements	81
Family Group Homes	56

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Source: Statistical Summary, Virginia Department of Corrections, Research and Reporting Unit, Reporting Section, Fiscal Year 1984

Costs for Maintaining Youths

The cost of maintaining a youth in a learning center was $24,283 for fiscal year 1983-84. For court-ordered, special placement of youth, there is a wide variation in the cost per youth, but the average cost per youth per year was $15, 936 in fiscal year 1983-84 for 240 special placements.

Source: Virginia Department of Corrections, March 1985

Youth Unemployment

In 1983, 33,800 16-19 year old youths in Virginia were unemployed. Virginia's youth unemployment rate of 20% is far below the U.S. rate of 37.1%.

In 1983, Virginia's unemployment rate for nonwhite youths was approaching 3 times the unemployment rate for white youths.

Unemployed 16-19 year olds (%):

1970

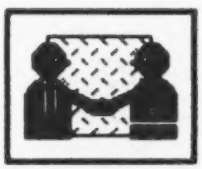
	White		Nonwhite	Total
Virginia	8,173	(8.7)	3,560 (17.9)	11,733 (10.4)
U.S.	871,000	(10.7)	235,000 (24.0)	1,106,000 (15.3)

1980

	White		Nonwhite	Total
Virginia	22,000	(13.7)	14,000 (35.9)	36,000 (18.3)
U.S.	1,278,000	(10.7)	361,000 (35.8)	1,640,000 (17.7)

1983

	White		Nonwhite	Total
Virginia	21,500	(15.3)	11,600 (44.7)	33,800 (20.0)
U.S.	1,176,000	(18.4)	285,000 (42.6)	1,488,000 (37.1)



Virginia's youth labor force participants rose from 44.9% in 1980 to 50.9% in 1983

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Youth placements by the Virginia Employment Commission from April to September of 1984 totaled 7,622 which improved over 1983 placements at 7,429 for the same time frame.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, October 1984

Job Training Partnership Act--Youth Employment & Training

Services to Virginia's children in transition year 1984 (October 1, 1983-June 30, 1984), 5,261 youths aged 14-21 participated in the Job Training Partnership Act Title IIA programs and activities. Of those leaving the program during the transition year 1984:

- 2,085 (49.6%) were males and 2,118 (50.4%) were females
- 1,888 (44.9%) were school dropouts
- 685 (16.3%) were youth welfare recipients
- 479 (11.4%) were single parents with dependent children
- 2,155 (51.3%) of the youths leaving the program were white; 1,952 (46.4%) were black; 96 (2.3%) were other minorities
- 329 (7.8%) were handicapped.

Source: Governor's Employment and Training Division, February 1985

Summer Youth Employment & Training Program Title IIB

For the summer program (June 1984-August 1984) 9,832 youths aged 14-21, participated in the Job Training Partnership Act Title IIB, the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program. Of those participating in the summer program:

- 4,983 (50.7%) were male and 4,849 (49.3%) were female
- 765 (7.8%) were school dropouts
- 551 (5.6%) were single parents with dependent children
- 3,071 (30.7%) were youth welfare recipients
- 2,953 (30.0%) were white; 6,634 (67.5%) were black; 245 (2.5%) were other minorities
- 764 (7.8%) were handicapped

Source: Governor's Employment and Training Division, February 1985

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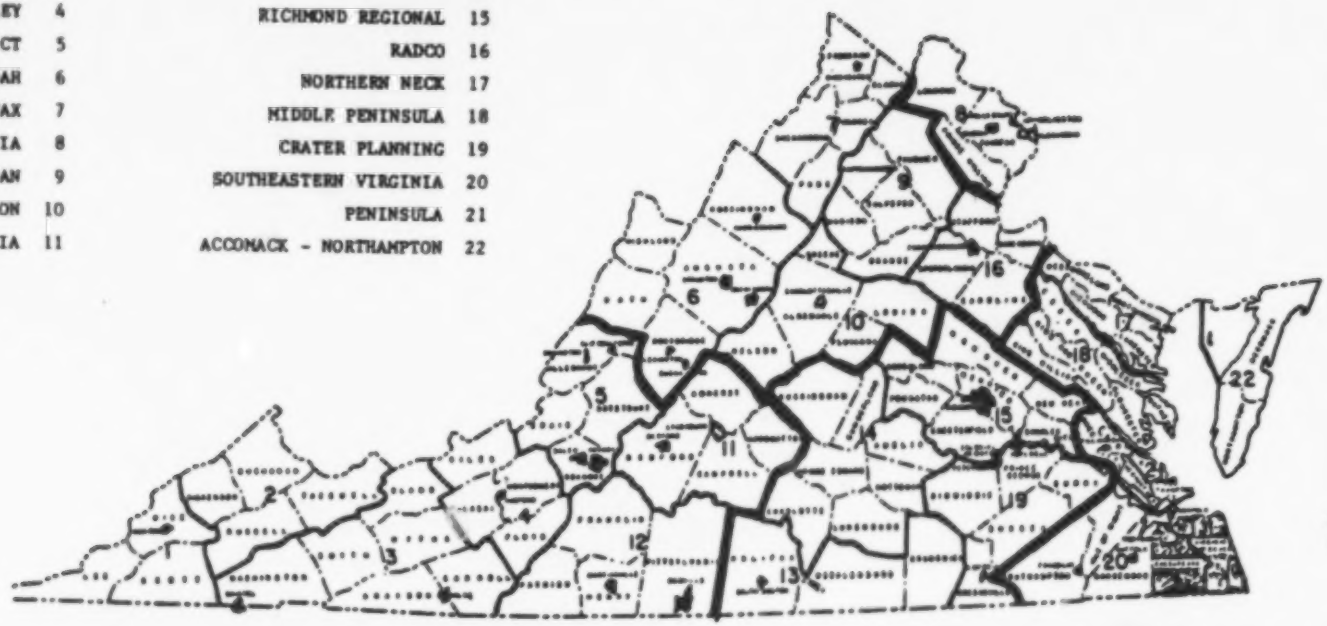
Appendix

LENOWISCO	1
CUMBERLAND PLATEAU	2
MOUNT ROGERS	3
NEW RIVER VALLEY	4
FIFTH PLANNING DISTRICT	5
CENTRAL SHENANDOAH	6
LORD FAIRFAX	7
NORTHERN VIRGINIA	8
RAPPAHANNOCK - RAPIDAN	9
THOMAS JEFFERSON	10
CENTRAL VIRGINIA	11
WEST PIEDMONT	12
SOUTHSIDE	13
PIEDMONT	14
RICHMOND REGIONAL	15
RADCO	16
NORTHERN NECK	17
MIDDLE PENINSULA	18
CRATER PLANNING	19
SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA	20
PENINSULA	21
ACCOMACK - NORTHAMPTON	22



PLANNING DISTRICTS

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PLANNING DISTRICTS

1. Lenowisco
   - Lee County
   - Scott County
   - Wise County
   - Norton City

2. Cumberland Plateau
   - Buchanan County
   - Dickenson County
   - Russell County
   - Tazewell County

3. Mount Rogers
   - Bland County
   - Carroll County
   - Grayson County
   - Smyth County
   - Washington County
   - Wythe County
   - Bristol City
   - Galax City

4. New River Valley
   - Floyd County
   - Giles County
   - Montgomery County
   - Pulaski County
   - Radford City

5. Fifth
   - Alleghany County
   - Botetourt County
   - Craig County
   - Roanoke County
   - Clifton Forge City
   - Covington City
   - Roanoke City
   - Salem City

6. Central Shenandoah
   - Augusta County
   - Bath County
   - Highland County
   - Rockbridge County
   - Rockingham County
   - Buena Vista City
   - Harrisonburg City
   - Lexington City
   - Staunton City
   - Waynesboro City

7. Lord Fairfax
   - Clarke County
   - Frederick County
   - Page County
   - Shenandoah County
   - Warren County
   - Winchester City

8. Northern Virginia
   - Arlington County
   - Fairfax County
   - Loudoun County
   - Prince William County
   - Alexandria City
   - Falls Church City
   - Fairfax City

9. Rappahannock-Rapidan
   - Culpepper County
   - Fauquier County
   - Madison County
   - Orange County
   - Rappahannock County

10. Thomas Jefferson
    - Albemarle County
    - Fluvanna County
    - Greene County
    - Louisa County
    - Nelson County
    - Charlottesville City

11. Central Virginia
    - Amherst County
    - Appomattox County
    - Bedford County
    - Campbell County
    - Bedford City
    - Lynchburg City

12. West Piedmont
    - Franklin County
    - Henry County
    - Patrick County
    - Pittsylvania County
    - Danville City
    - Martinsville City

13. Southside
    - Brunswick County
    - Halifax County
    - Mecklenburg County
    - South Boston City

14. Piedmont
    - Amelia County
    - Buckingham County
    - Charlotte County
    - Cumberland County
    - Lunenburg County
    - Nottoway County
    - Prince Edward County

15. Richmond Regional
    - Charles City County
    - Chesterfield County
    - Goochland County
    - Hanover County
    - Henrico County
    - New Kent County
    - Powhatan County
    - Richmond City

16. Rapco
    - Caroline County
    - King George County
    - Spotsylvania County
    - Stafford County
    - Fredericksburg City

17. Northern Neck
    - Northumberland County
    - Richmond County
    - Westmoreland County
    - Lancaster City

18. Middle Peninsula
    - Essex County
    - Gloucester County
    - King and Queen County
    - King William County
    - Mathews County
    - Middlesex County

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PLANNING DISTRICTS
(con't.)

19. Crater
- Dinwiddie County
- Greensville County
- Prince George County
- Surry County
- Sussex County
- Emporia City
- Hopewell City
- Petersburg City

20. Southeastern
- Isle of Wight County
- Southampton County
- Chesapeake City
- Franklin City
- Norfolk City
- Portsmouth City
- Suffolk City
- Virginia Beach City

21. Peninsula
- James City County
- York County
- Hampton City
- Newport News City
- Williamsburg City

22. Accomack-Northampton
- Accomack County
- Northampton County

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CHILDREN IN VIRGINIA:
POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY PLANNING DISTRICT
1985

State Total	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	478,753	351,421	127,332
0-18	1,542,855	1,143,025	399,830
0-21	1,854,723	1,379,557	475,166

PD 1-Lenowisco	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	9,611	9,450	161
0-18	31,468	30,935	533
0-21	36,396	35,747	649

PD 2-Cumberland Plateau	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5	14,421	14,199	222
0-18	47,126	46,316	810
0-21	54,248	53,322	926

PD 3-Mount Rogers	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	14,365	13,881	484
0-18	49,547	48,000	1,547
0-21	58,345	56,473	1,872

PD 4-New River Valley	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	10,604	9,965	639
0-18	36,841	34,870	1,971
0-21	55,014	52,310	2,704

PD 5-Fifth	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	19,372	16,116	3,256
0-18	65,999	55,590	10,409
0-21	77,412	65,318	12,094

PD 6-Central Shenandoah	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	16,329	15,348	981
0-18	54,319	51,205	3,114
0-21	69,901	66,027	3,874

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PD 7-Lord Fairfax	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	11,855	11,243	612
0-18	37,435	35,431	2,004
0-21	43,177	40,840	2,337

PD 8-Northern Virginia	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	101,698	79,675	22,023
0-18	318,543	252,763	65,780
0-21	368,225	291,355	76,870

PD 9-Rappahanock-Rapidan	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	8,678	7,123	1,555
0-18	28,675	23,591	5,084
0-21	32,988	26,995	5,993

PD 10-Thomas Jefferson	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	12,451	9,729	2,722
0-18	39,512	30,485	9,027
0-21	52,198	41,186	11,012

PD 11-Central Virginia	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	16,709	12,725	3,984
0-18	55,275	42,630	12,645
0-21	66,126	51,475	14,651

PD 12-West Piedmont	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	19,167	13,077	6,090
0-18	64,839	44,777	20,062
0-21	76,571	53,187	23,384

PD 13-Southside	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	6,492	3,178	3,314
0-18	22,005	10,777	11,228
0-21	25,659	12,501	13,158

PD 14-Piedmont	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	6,771	3,715	3,056
0-18	23,634	12,799	10,835
0-21	28,971	16,438	12,533

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PD 15-Richmond Regional	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	55,702	36,343	19,359
0-18	179,582	118,607	60,975
0-21	213,264	139,727	73,537

PD 16-RADCO	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	13,141	10,776	2,365
0-18	43,041	35,128	7,913
0-21	50,464	41,139	9,325

PD 17-Northern Neck	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	2,891	1,731	1,160
0-18	10,039	5,926	4,113
0-21	11,569	6,756	4,813

PD 18-Middle Peninsula	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	5,169	3,872	1,297
0-18	16,786	12,237	4,549
0-21	19,291	13,977	5,314

PD 19-Crater	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	13,664	6,753	6,911
0-18	45,601	23,312	22,289
0-21	54,617	27,749	26,868

PD 20-Southeastern Virginia	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	84,526	51,991	32,535
0-18	258,688	160,192	98,496
0-21	321,711	203,634	118,077

PD 21-Peninsula	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	31,381	18,733	12,648
0-18	101,564	61,421	40,143
0-21	124,307	76,374	47,933

PD 22-Accomack-Northampton	Total	White	Nonwhite
0-5 years	3,756	1,798	1,958
0-18	12,336	6,033	6,303
0-21	14,269	7,027	7,242

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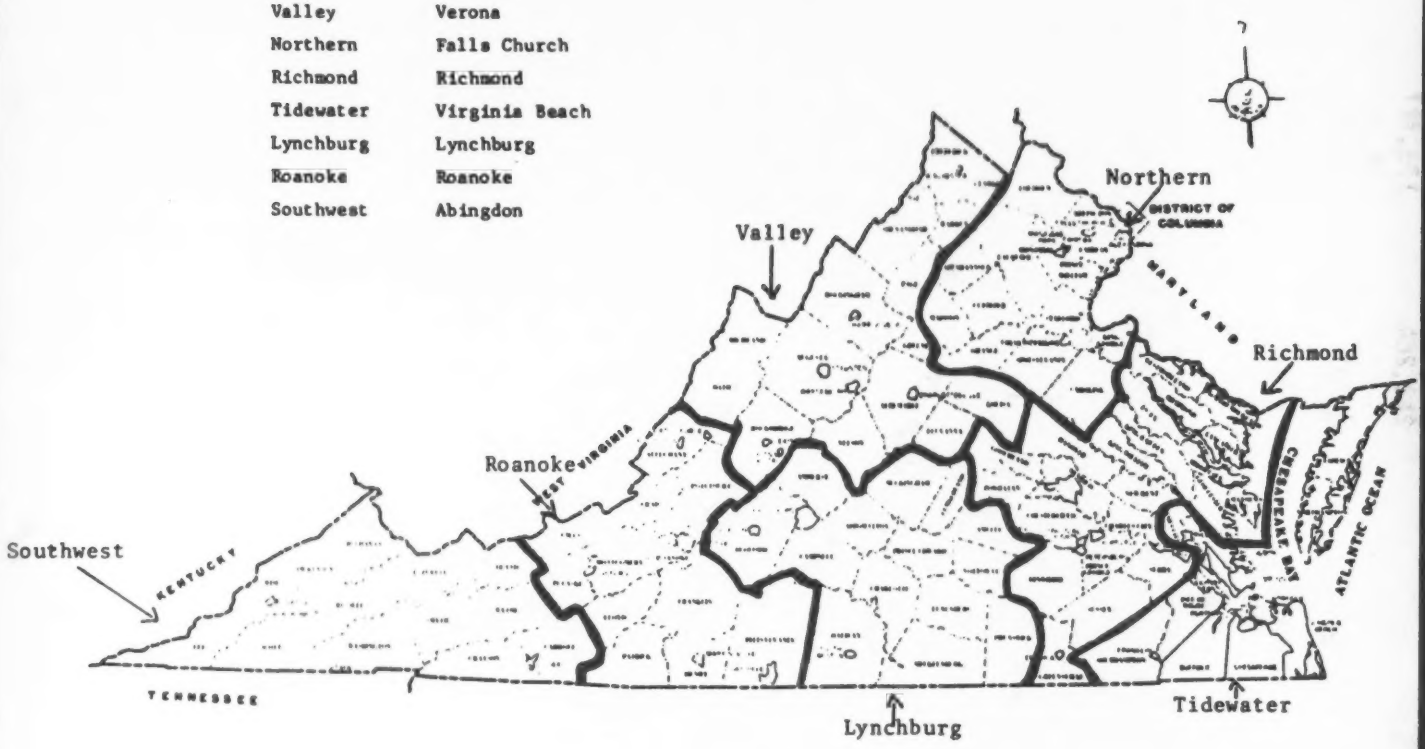
REGION	OFFICE
Valley	Verona
Northern	Falls Church
Richmond	Richmond
Tidewater	Virginia Beach
Lynchburg	Lynchburg
Roanoke	Roanoke
Southwest	Abingdon



SOCIAL SERVICES REGIONS

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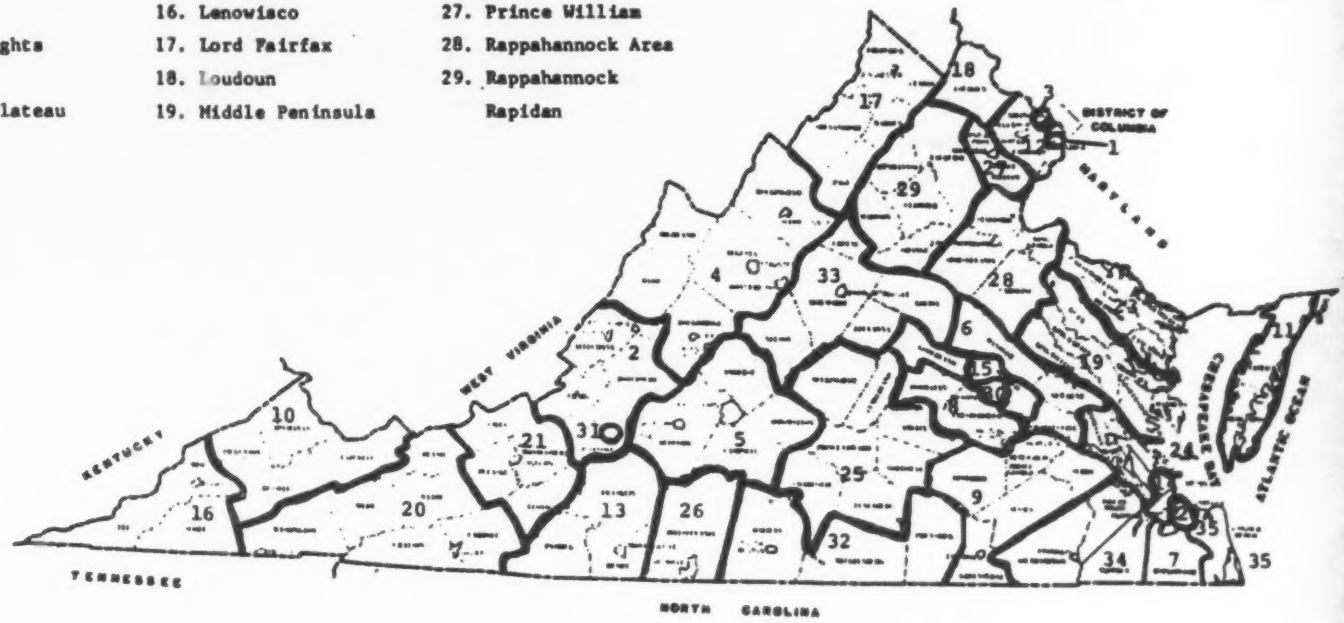
1. Alexandria
2. Allegheny
   Botetourt
   Craig
   Roanoke
   Clifton Forge
   Covington
   Salem
3. Arlington
4. Central Shenandoah
5. Central Virginia
6. Charles City
   Goochland
   Hanover
   New Kent
7. Chesapeake
8. Chesterfield
   Powhatan
   Colonial Heights
9. Crater
10. Cumberland Plateau
11. Eastern Shore
12. Fairfax
13. Franklin
    Henry
    Patrick
    Martinsville
14. Hampton
15. Henrico
16. Lenowisco
17. Lord Fairfax
18. Loudoun
19. Middle Peninsula
20. Mount Rogers
21. New River
22. Norfolk
23. Northern Neck
24. Pennisula
25. Piedmont
26. Pittsyvania
    Danville
27. Prince William
28. Rappahannock Area
29. Rappahannock
    Rapidan
30. Richmond
31. Roanoke
32. Southside
33. Thomas Jefferson
34. Tidewater
35. Virginia Beach



HEALTH DISTRICTS

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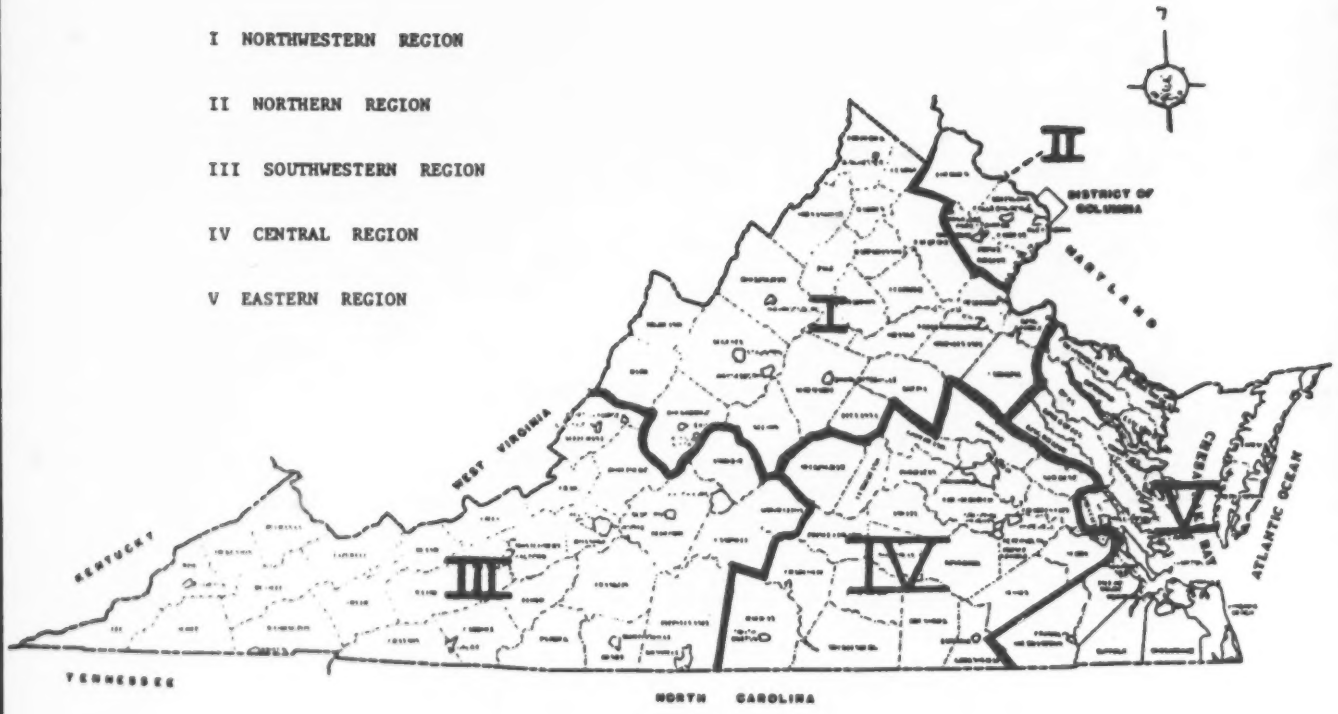
I NORTHWESTERN REGION

II NORTHERN REGION

III SOUTHWESTERN REGION

IV CENTRAL REGION

V EASTERN REGION



HEALTH SYSTEMS AGENCIES

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